## Weekly Boxes Sent From Switzerland Kept Hundreds Alive and Did Much to Break Down German Morale by Their Regularity and Completeness

could eat, and having their American clothes and parcels stolen from them, American prisoners of war in Germany were treated as mercifully as the barbarian's code will allow. That is, there was no systematic 3,600 Americans who were in the hands of the Germans when the armistice was signed. And there was a practical and wholly German reason for the discrimination in favor of the Yanks, according to the first authoritative public statement of actual conditions in German prison camps, just issued by Carl P. Dennett of Boston who, as Deputy American Red Cross Commissioner to Switzerland, had charge of feeding, clothing and caring for American prisoners of war. Here is that reason in Mr. Dennett's

own words: "We always had in America more German agents in prison or internment camps than the total of all American prisoners, civil and military, in the hands of the Germany, and these civilian prisoners in America were men who were held in highest esteem and friendship by the leaders of the Prussian military

Red Cross Saved Their Lives.

Before a false impression is gained from the statement that Americans ere not treated with the studied brutality that the French, Italian Russian or Rumanian prisoners were subjected to, let these words from the same report linger in memory: American prisoners would

have starved to death if it had not been for the food parcels sent to them through our organization at Bern The German army received the best of everything in abundance (and under a special agreement between the United States and Germany the same rations given the German diers). Our prisoners were offered spoiled fish—usually seal meat or dog blood sausages or sausages made from the entrails of animals, some times horse meat, substitute coffee potato flour, sawdust and similar ingredients-absolutely the worst, foul elling, ill looking bread I have ever bone meal and thin watery

The condition of the Italian, Russian and Rumanian prisoners who did not receive food supplies from their country of origin proves beyond question that the prison ration was no sufficient to sustain life for a prolonged period, and it was of a character that our men absolutely could not eat. Does any one believe that was provided for the German troops? No evidence to the contrary

"The reports of our neutral dele-"The reports of our neutral dele-gates (mainly Spanish) on their in-American delegates, John W. Garrett, out exception call attention to the inplied prisoners, and our returning mers have testified unanimously fact that they would have starved had it not been for the food

"I have the testimony in one telegram of 2,200 American prisoners to

Furthermore, our men were not

Continued from Fourth Page.

written to Augustus Brandegee, had

the father immensely, but he wished

his son to leave politics and practise

however, Judge Brandegee sent the let-

army officer, stationed at Omaha. And

deadlocked for thirty-six ballots and

Necessarily, therefore, any sketch of

Brandegee must bring in Orville H.

Platt as a major and not a minor cha

acter of the story as a whole-Platt.

Hanna, though he was poor and

After Frank B. Brandegee graduated

he pulled the bow oar of his class crew

for three years, he travelled for twelve

Continent of Europe. Reading law in

his father's New London office, he was

Practically he has been a legislator

taken into partnership on his admis

for thirty-one years, first in the Gen-

eral Assembly of his State, where he

rose to the Speakership of the House,

and then in both branches of Congress.

asking Senator Brandegee about pro

There would have been no sense in

to happen? The question was put to

onths in Great Britain and on the

at Yale with honors and where besides pay

sent it to her brother. And the brother, voke.

ter to his daughter, the wife of an They know the changes that would be

army officer, stationed at Omaha. And safe and practicable, which always the daughter, after the Judge's death, are the changes they themselves in-

Hanna rich; though he was scholarly, they are purchasing. Strikes are never

while Hanna seldom or ever read a included in their economic or political

ook; though he was a Puritan and plans. Were they to strike, however,

SIDE from being offered rotting | were filthy and miserable to an exfood that no human being treme degree, without adequate sleeping, bathing, tollet, cooking or hospital acilities; and the men were subjected

to petty annoyances and abuses." The American Expeditionary Forces scrupulously respected the Prussian reaty on the treatment of prisoners and one of the best testimonials in corroboration of this, says Mr. Dennett, is the fact that there is not a single official record of an attempt by a German prisoner to escape from the

entry into the war American prison ers in German hands were subjected to many of the indignities bestowed upon other prisoners. They were obbed of food and clothing sent them by the Red Cross, as well as of their army shoes, belts and other articles of apparel which might be of economic use to Germany. And but for the demands of the United States, as expressed in a conference between German and American representatives in Bern September 23, 1918, this sort of maltreatment might have culminated in a measure of the savagery and cruelty meted out to the Russians

Americans were not subjected to the "schlague," beatings across back with heavy leather straps, a common treatment for many prisoners

They did not have pots of boiling forms as a group of underfed Russian hosts of men did when they refused to do unreasonable physical tasks. They were not worked in the salt mines like human slaves until they

dropped in their tracks. They were not allowed to die and rot of typhus as many poor wretches vere at Wittenberg camp.

They were not made to dig renches under their own shell fire There was always that fear in the of the Teuton mind that, humane as America could be relied be, certain distinguished clothes junkers, militarists, strike promoters, plotters and inwho were held in American internment and prison camps might healthful surroundings altered a bit. Sear for their own, in other words, nd this fear alone kept the Germans rom treating Yankee doughboys as nsane men only would treat beasts

f burden.

Because Germany was notorious in ising the Hague and Geneva conventage so to do, and in violating them vhenever it was to her advantage the United States Government tool the position that it was not to b considered a party to either treaty This was preliminary to arranging special agreements between the two countries. In the meantime, however American prisoners taken by the Ger mans were badly treated and there porting them. An effort made by the United States to arrange a conferen on neutral ferritory early in 1918 did not bear fruit until September of that

Minister to The Hague: John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United crowd is uninformed and it is the States and later Ambassador to Great Britain, and Captain Hough of the United States navy, at the Bern conference had "to cover by agreement matters which ordinarily a civilized a humanitarian standpoint."

America Fed Both Groups.

"Many of these suggestions were to remedy known abuses of which I had roomy and good' as provided for the obtained positive knowledge through German troops. Some of the camps various channels, including returning were better than others and the con-ditions were fairly good; other camps tral delegates," says Commissioner

were agreed on one thing and that

judgment in this country. Each radi-cal, almost, has his own personal pro-

gramme. The same can be said of all

reaction equalizes public opinion and

steadies society.
"Neither should we forget the mil-

lions of American farmers. Naturally they are conservative men. They own

land, or have equities in land which

they would starve with others. And

kinds of trouble, individual as well as

national. We see its results to-day in other parts of the world. I look

upon our farmers as constituting the bulwark of the nation. They represent

our largest and most valuable industry

"Also we must take into account the

other millions of our people who have

homes of their own and money in the

savings banks. They will not hazard

their property in the doubtful hope of

possess. Any man will think matters

over before he deliberately turns him

"Noise is not strength. The silent

self out of doors.

more than they already

-not only represent it but own it.

not provide adequate food to sustain tees. They stated that they had ample life for the American prisoners of war. food and clothing and were able to "2. The German Government does not provide adequate warm clothing

for American prisoners of war.
"3. The United States provides for German prisoners of war precisely the same food as that supplied to the American troops, which is wholesome, adequate, and even elaborate.

"4. The United States provides for the German prisoners of war sufficient varm clothing.

"The American Government finds self in the curious position of having to feed and clothe German prisoner war in its hands, and also the american prisoners of war in the bands of the German military forces. To meet this condition the United States Government has made arrange nents with the American Red Cross ertakes to do the following:

"I. Obtain at the earliest possible ment the names of American prisoners of war in the hands of the Geroan military forces,

"2. Obtain accurate camp addresse of these American prisoners of war. "3. Transmit this information to General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, to the American Red Cross at Washington, which in turn notifies the families of he prisoners; and to the American Red Cross at Paris to clear its records connection with the work of search ing for missing men in the hospitals

"4. Ship necessary relief supplies to merican prisoners," &c.

Avoided "Barb Wire" Disease. Important provisions for carrying out the purposes of this agreement in-cluded the organization of Camp Help Committees among the American prisoners, these committees being emdirectly with the American Red Cross Department of Prisoners of War, at Bern. This waes a vital and prac tical arrangement, which contributed to the success of the whole prisoners' relief undertaking, and that it was a success the prisoners themselves have proved. The American prisoners.mad known their wants through a group within themselves, and, as Mr. Dennett shows by photographs, they were kept well clothed and well fed, and finally were repatriated apparently one the worse for their confinement.

harb wire disease," as the effect of malnutrition was called, which tamped the neglected prisoner of war When the armistice was signed, ays Mr. Dennett approx'mately 7 per cent. of the American prisoner were in camps close to the Rhine and

Dennett. The Americans prefaced by the Allied armies. . . I went to their demands with the following decreturn, among them men who were at titles were clipped off and merely food and clothing and were able to give considerable amounts of food to the starving Italians."

Mr. Dennett emphasizes the psychological effect upon the German population of the American efforts to re lieve American prisoners in this way

"The United States Governmen showed its determination to look after its prisoners, watch their treatment, see that they were well fed and well clothed. All these things had their effect on the German mind. While never contemplated for that purpose It is undoubtedly true that the food and clothing parcels sent to American

propaganda. "The German population had been systematically educated to believe that an American army of any size could not possibly be sent to France and that even if such an army was sent it would be physically impossible to ransport the necessary food, clothing and supplies. And yet here were prisoners, scattered all over Germany, re celving from America twenty pounds per week of better food than the Ger-man population had seen for years and better clothing.

German Officialdom Embarrassed

"The effect was irresistible and spread all over Germany. It became a source of embarrassment to the German officials, and we were even told that we were sending more plies than were necessary and asked to reduce the quantity. We were in-formed officially that the prisoners received so much food that they were their canned vegetables to play 'pass ball' with. Of course, using a can of corn to toss around a circle instead of a ball didn't hurt the contents any, but it made a profound impression on the Germans to see good food used in such an apparently, reckles manner.

were sent food, clothing and toilet ar ticles to enable them to maintain their health and self-respect they were respected by the Germans. On the contrary, Italian and Russian prisoners who received no supplies, were starved nd in rags and as a consequence were reated like dogs. If the State of origin of a prisoner neglected him, the Germans felt safe to indulge in every spected, cared for and watched by his own country, that produced a most eneficial effect upon the German military authorities and guards, es-pecially the last year of the war, when they discovered that their brutality and reprisal camps were not spreading for new things. Few club members among the Allies the terror upon stop school in the lower grades, and which they had counted, but on the these not of their own choice.

contrary were making them fight the harder and better..." Bands and orchestras were organized among the American prisoner and entertainments given. Mr. Den-nett tells amusingly of sets of band music sent from America, including such selections as "Just Like Washngton Crossed the Delaware, Pershing Will Cross the Rhine": "It's a Long Way to Berlin-but We'll Get There, &c. Rather than deprive the American prisoner bands of these pieces the sheets of music forwarded. Thus the German guards and prison officials herty, aged 12 and redheaded. He tunes, and returning prisoners probably were amazed to learn the words sung to them at home

Some Respect for Neutrals.

"Starvation and suffering were preent to the prisoners from the outside," education were also supplied from other than German sources.

the food and wear the clothing which

omic advantage to Germany . ook an active part in protesting."

HOW CHILDREN'S CLUBS PAY.

In Monongalia county, W. Va., for kept of fifty-three club members and same grade and age and from the per cent. above those who do not beand 23 per cent. in attendance at high not often new words. Usually they school after completing the eighth are scraps of slang that London has in the county all the winners were

be 11 per cent. above those who do boys and girls in rural schools not one that club members are more active, have more inspiration to do better work and possess the desire to search for new things. Few club members

was in one of the classrooms of the 7A grade of a New York school and the person to whom he made his communication was the principal. Now the principal was Irish, too, and therefore a diplomat. He cocked

none!"

So said Michael

"Me fodder sez he ain't got none."

Vich sel approached the blackboard,

My father says that he has none

"My ears must be failing. I thought

The War Wages Daily.

in America-the war for good Eng-

ish. Wherever there is a teacher and

a school this war goes on. The pupils

der the influence of the school, the

rest of their time is spent in home and

street, and usually what they hear in

In Maine is one series of atrocities

in South Carolina another; in Okla-

homa a fourth: in San Francisco

fifth, and so on. Every part of the

country has its own faults, defects

errors, perversities, argot, slang. Opu-

lent New York has them all, with im-

These importations from London are

not often new words. Usually they

outworn after centuries of use. Take

the word "guy," for instance. New

York stole that from London. It has

been a part of London's slang for cen-

picturesque because London knew all

Guy Fawkes day, the anniversary

of the occasion when Guy Fawkes at-

ment. Every district in London had

its Guy, a huge, ugly, stuffed effigy

borne about by processions of shouting ragamuffins filled with patriotism and

after a day of hullabaloo burned the

Guy amid fireworks and declamation

Please to remember the Fifth of No

Of gunpowder treason and plot.

Guy Fawkes, Guy! Stick 'im up 'igh!

America? We have trouble enough

here. And guy is only a sample of

2 Laziness. Many seem to find it

3. Perversity. Pupils who know bet-

ler use the argot of the street in pref-

erence to the language of the school.

formed or in process of formation.

"If each district of the city was

walled around and the inhabitants

were isolated, in twenty years dialects

would be so strongly developed that

have difficulty in understanding the

In a district such as Brownsville

the great settlement of Russian Jew-

children's parents are foreign born,

there is good excuse for bad English

water," "door," "I shut door."

"Atn't" Is Berepressible

Each school is a law unto itself in

inhabitants of another."

The battle rages every hour of every

easier to clip or slur their words.

Should ever be forgot

with cheering ad libitum.

An' there let 'im die!'

1. Ignorance.

even more exciting beverages,

measure.

committed against the language; in

mountains of Tennessee another;

home and street is not good English.

spend five hours five days a week

This was a little comedy in a great

class roared, the teacher

You may go to your seat,

up the chalk and wrote:

oard, Michael."

vented solely by the relief supplies his head on one side and looked at the deputy Red Cross commissioner Mickey quizzically. concludes, "and all the Yacilities for recreation, exercise, amusement and

"The Germans simply let them ea was sent in and which was some eco-

principal was grave and polite "The Gern officials were always vasive, tricky and full of deception. If they could lie out of an abuse or a bad situation they usually did so. They laughed. Michael grew very red in had little or no regard for treatles or the face, but the principal said gently agreements and violated them without nesitation. They did have some hesi-I heard you say, 'Me fodder sez h what few neutrals were left in the ain't got none.' Evidently I was mistation about outraging the feelings of world after America entered the war Michael. and would sometimes back down from violations of agreements when repre-

of the clubs organized by the Department of Agriculture and the State colleges gets better marks in school than one who doesn't. This is the testimony of the county superintendents where clubs have been or anised as brought out by a recent quiry in the Southern States.

wo years a complete record has been of the same number of pupils of the ame schools. The records show that the club members have averaged 15 portations from London to make goo ng to a club, 12 per cent. in attention grade. At the annual spelling contest club boys and girls.

A four-year record in Comanche arship of the club boys and girls to not belong to a club. Of the 4.000 expelled or suspended was a club The superintendents agree

## Compares Democracies Fraser

Continued from Fourth Page.

bsolutely impossible under the nocracy of Great Britain.

I do not say that the British system s the best, but it certainly is more democratic, more immediately responsive to the will of the people. The method of the United States has many advantages.

As a very young man I believed in not do so any more. Too often the few who know. The crowd is often and sometimes its views do not fit ternational affairs are concerned. It nation would provide for purely from is therefore a great thing to have an executive that has not always to keep a weather eye on how the popular vind blows.

Mr. Lloyd George is constantly for if he acts contrary to immediate tion in the House of Commons may sweep him out of power and office vernight. This means he must rec ognize the pull of the reins as directed Brandegee in Treaty Fight by vagrant public opinion. This always hampers a great man anxious to "This should be remembered," he much better position. Sure and de-aid. "If all the men of a nation termined in his views, he can ignore direct a policy. Mr. Wilson is in a the splashings of criticism, he been withheld from the son. It pleased thing were dangerous, it would hap-even ignore the majority opinion in pen. But there is no such harmony of congress, feeling confident that time judgment in this country. Each radi-will justify him in the eyes of his

countrymen. This is an enormous asset which the President of the men who think a change is desirable. United States has over the Prime Minister of Great Britain, but it can It is quite easy to understand the showing it to Mrs. Platt, gained her eager consent for its use. "That settled it," said Senator Brandegee to the thought the deem unwise if not disasticated it," said Senator Brandegee to the trous. So it happens that large and infactory answer to the question: Why

small groups of men are afraid of one should the descendant of a man who

another. Gradually, therefore, their was made a peer by Queen Elizabeth minds settle and most of them get on now decide the laws of England? But he does not, though not so many years ago he could and did. The power of the House of Lords is sefinance. That is carefully guarded by members, engineers, farmers, men the House of Commons. Indeed the who have toiled in the coal mines with the House of Commons. Indeed the who have toiled in the coal mines with Commons is so jealous of its privileges their hands, ordinary laborers, men that the King is not allowed to enter it, and even when the King ceremoniously opens Parliament in the House their fellows sent them to West- State, old age pensions, arbitration of Lords and a representative of the minster, being unable to meet their interest or pay their mortgages they would lose their land.

"The farmers accordingly will keep to invite the presence of the people's representative, the door is always shut of any

first reading, the second reading, dur- ingmen members. ng the committee stage when it is It is easier for a Labor member to third reading when a decision is made for a peer. Should the political wheel upon the measure in its amended form. at no distant day place a Labor Gov-When I first became associated with ernment in power in England there the British Parliament over a quarter will be no alarm, for the Labor memof a century ago the Lords had the bers have proved their worth. Noth

couple of sessions, and if the Commons Labor men, were working together. reliterates its approval during the two At the Paris Peace Conference the essions the bill can go straight to the British representatives were Lloyd King without the consent of the Lords George, risen from a lawyer's clerk; in London, but why bring it to —a proceeding, however, which has Mr. Balfour, an aristocrat; Bonar never been necessary. For the attitude of the Lords is not, and never Barnes, a workingman. has been, to defy public opinion, but

carcely ever darken the doors of the The debates in the Lords are inva of a higher quality, showing

that the Lords are independent, can not always to be careful, like members of the Commons, what their esteemed constituents are thinking.

An Upper House Always. I am sure it will be a long time be-

fore the House of Lords will be abol-ished by the British people. Yet while England has many lords

in the House of Commons a great many direct representatives of labor gress.

drawn more or less from one class The House of Commons in composition is as varied as a kaleidoscope. There are lords, manufacturing magsional and financier classes and the squires from the shires, educational 150 years ago which stands good. experts, scientists, lawyers, authors absolutely no influence over national and newspaper men, and workingmen born in the poorhouse and working at In British industrial laws there is out

Of any individual class in the House

at their work and busy men are not in his face and locked and he has to of Commons the trade unions repre revolutionists. Idleness brings on all knock and ask permission to enter and sentatives are the most numerous in his face and locked and he has to of Commons the trade unions repredeliver his message—a proceeding Their views range from old fashioned which may seem rather theatrical, but trade unionism to advanced socialism is a symbol that the people cannot be Without exception they are capable sincere men, and the House of Commons, the most critical assembly in the world, while it has no use for the Before a bill reaches the throne for flowers of oratory, always gives an oyal approval it has to be passed by attentive ear to the man who has both Lords and Commons. There is something useful to say, and no men plenty of debate on what is called the are better listened to than the work There is something useful to say, and no men

idered in elaborate detail, and the reach Cabinet rank to-day than it is is "on a spree." What is going and the sgitators and their followers. It was papen? The question was put to so before the war and is the case now."

So before the war and is the case now."

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Is "on a spree." What is going the sgitators and their followers. It was power of rejecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a Commons bill and ing could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers. It was power for expecting a could have been more democratic the sgitators and their followers are sgitators are sgitators and their followers are sgitators are sgitators are sgitators are sgitators are

The British practice of never allowhas been, to defy public opinion, but to act as a check on hasty legislation and give approval when quite sure the opinion of the country is behind a measure.

The British practice of never allowing political differences to interfere with personal friendships often strikes the foreigner as evidence that the British are insincere, or how would it be possible for titled Tories, extreme "bloke" and "cove" as choice additions house legislature, that there should be radicals, people of all phases of politno restraining bar between the will of ical opinion to stay over the week end the people and its enactment by legis- at the same country house without lation. My long experience of parlia- quarrelling? They do not avoid polimentary institutions convinces me of tics; they talk them in the freest man- English have their hearts nearly the value of a second house. Lords ner, but there is an unwritten though broken are not necessarily stupid people. The stern rule in England that no gentle- against them are great. There is only majority of them are highly cultured man repeats in public what he has one correct form but hundreds of in and educated men, though I am afraid been told in private conversation. Americans hear most of those few who The private lives of men are sacred. correct forms. There are many difebase their rank; men, however, who This is not hypocrisy, as I have ocferent kinds of foreigners each a different dialect making confusion casionally heard foreigners say. think it is respect for the opinions of others.

A great contrast between America more knowledge, more fairness, more and Britain is that while the United range of vision, than debates in the States has a written Constitution the ons, and the simple explanation Constitution of England is unwritten. The man chosen by the citizens of the exactly what they think and have United States may, in Congress, give expression to the view of the democracy and then the bill be declared void by the Supreme Court on the ground yet the forces of corruption, perverthat it is contrary to the Constitution, sion and lip laziness are not routed. even if, before then, it has not been They cheerfully go right on generatvetoed by the President. There is ing and disseminating their verbal nothing like that in Great Britain, abominations with amazing persist-The King does not veto bills. The ence and industry. Local dialects are House of Lords may hold them up for concerned in Jegislation, while the z time but cannot defeat them. The Said one New York principal:
United States has none, England has House of Commons, the elected as-House of Commons, the elected as-

sembly, has all the power. Parliament is supreme. While the British high courts of justice may interpret the law, no judges are al- the inhabitants of one district would lowed to slay a law once it has been passed by Parliament. The British Constitution, being unwritten, is elastic, accommodating, and while the influence of precedent plays a part it is the ish tallors, where 99 per cent. of the opinion of the people of to-day and not what was decreed by our forefathers

but teachers' difficulties are not great-Careful students of political instituest in Brownsville. New comers in tions have noted that British women the schools there are put in foreigners have had a place in national adminisclasses and taught by the theme tration, elected to public bodies much method, the teacher pointing to an longer than have American women. article and giving its name, as: "Water," "pitcher," "glass," "I pour their trades until the confidence of of employment pay provided by the workmen's compensation for accident far wider in range than anything yet lecided upon in the United States. schools; they are not deluged by bad English in their own homes as are

Let no one assume for a moment that I am suggesting there is not some of the American children. It tensive adulteration and substitutions, plenty of room for improvement in seems better to have parents who the principal of which, in the case of British conditions or that I am en- know no English at all than parents coffee, were made with chicory. So deavoring to make out a case that who speak it incorrectly. Teachers things are better in England than in America. All I am trying to do is to the word "ain't" because so many wipe away the prevalent impression American parents use it. that Britain has not as much freedom in democratic government as any regard to teaching English, because in other country.

But the curious thing is that while In one the chief difficulty is ignorance.

in Great Britain there has been a in another lip laziness, in another per-widening of authority, there has been versity. So teachers' methods differ. in recent years a concentration of au- The principal mentioned above uses thority in the United States, so that ridicule very effectively. The Irish boy the President has to-day more per- or girl, though a humorist, cannot ensonal power than any other one man dure to be laughed at, on earth. In Yankee parlance King George may be no more than a rubber rialist of the stuff of which Casars

1 5 fodder see he sin't got What the School Boy Said and How He Wrote the Same Sentence Presents an Interesting Phase in the Use and Abuse of Language and Underlying Causes.

A STUDY IN ENGLISH

"ME FODDER SEZ,"

"Oh, just write that on the black "Oh, Tommy!" she cried, "Are you ctually teaching Polly to say all those The class was on the qui vive, the naughty words?" teacher suppressing a smile, but the

"Why, no, ma," defended Tommy. I'm just telling Polly all the naughty words he mustn't say." These teachers say that the wrong

form should never be given, for fear of impressing it on pupils' minds. Instead, they correct errors as they arise and a little later ask questions to make sure that the pupils, have nderstood the corrections.

schools teachers make lists of common errors of speech on which they exercise the pupils, pointing out the errors. The is one list: 1A-Ain't got no, ain't got none Yous done it, yous don't dare do it, I var that rages everywhere every day old youse, he give it to me brother,

me mother told me to, I left me glove n me coat. 1B-Me brother learned me my, can

take my book, can I go home, I ione it, he done it, he drawed, my point is broke, sheeps, reindeers, mans,

me, I bought it off the pedler, I seen him do it, kin I get my pen, me heart s broke, he done it. 2B-It got took, gimme that, he brang it, I didn't git none, me arm

colts, I'm got it, I ain't got no pen. 3A-I ain't, there ain't, that ain't right, ain't done yet, I ain't got no pencil, I haven't got none, I've got it, 'm got it, my father and mother was there, they was late, the girls was late, where was you? was you out? where is the keys? where is the boys? 3B-It don't need any, he don't do i right, we seen him, I seen it, I come

nome late last night, John come hom late this morning, ain't got no. where's the girls? I done it, he done it. turies, and in London it was apt and 4A-I laid down and slept, tell the dog to lay down, I can hardly set up. about guys. November 5 there is it is me, it's me, it wasn't me, it was

hem, I hain't got none, I seen him do it, I didn't git none, I didn't do nothing. Who" and "Whom" Troublesome 4B-Who are you going to take?

don't like them things, them two girls did it, me point is broke, he et 5A-Him and me will go, me and John is going, me and me brother

went, them is fine looking shoes, two girls was late. I've got it, where was see no reason why gunpowder treason 5B-She bees late every day, he bees n church every, he sweared that he,

it was writ, it felled off and got broke, I'm not done it, I'm got it marked. 6A-My mother says, he says that he, my mother says like this, he shouldn't have his book, open no more. we'd yet, where is the keys? we seen him when he done it, it's me, it is me, t was them.

6B-He has it in his hand, there is much people, she asked me would I go, there is six, it don't need any. 7A-Give me the lend. I'm just a doing it, who did you say? Yeh (yes), that the dis, dat and dem boys will ba? (what was the question?), me

pencil, me brother. 7B-Review the following: Use of may and can, use of got, I got it off argot. my father, it is me, it wasn't them, I 8th Year-Review particularly the

following: He asked me would I do with him a favor, use of was and were (see does not appear at high school; 3A), use of lie and lay (see 3B), use yea, even the lordly college students of see and seen (see 2A), use of sit by preference often use bad English The person who and set (see 4A), use of do and does while the social smart set is saturated knows how to speak correctly is ex- (see 3B), nominative and objective with it. case (see 4A, 4B, 5A), use of may and can (see 1B), nominatives after forms otherwise witless. Whether captured of the verb to be, improper use of my, from grooms or from vaudeville or agreement of subject and verb (3A), picked up in the slums, its success double negative (see 1A and 2B). A list such as that is like a few have nothing to do but amuse themgrains of sand picked up from the selves and who make such heavy eashore. A hundred or a thousand labor of it.

found her enterprising small son stand-log on a chair talking confidentially to English. It is a perfect tide beating perpetually on the work of the schools and crumbling it away. Hard indeed is it for the teachers to secure good English even in the 8B grade after pupils have had eight years of school. ng. Few recognize how important a hing good English is and how errors learned in youth will stick. Some men achieve high education and yet retain some gaucheries of expression-learned in childhood and never corrected-that are infinitely shocking to cultured friends and that proclaim in plainest manner the speaker's humble origin. When Abraham Lincoln first came to New York city and spoke at Cooper Union some professors from the great universities

> lish. It was beautiful, simple, pure, Where did he get it? they asked. Where did Shakespeare get his Eng. lish, or Burns or Keats or Por where did Morphy get his knowledge of chess? Lincoln taught himself, but there was only one Lincoln, and many another self-taught man drags about with him some dreadful verbal deformity that now and then intrudes

were among those who heard him. To

them the most astonishing thing about

this rugged Westerner was his Eng.

when he is discoursing like an angel, and spoils the effect of what he is saying. The other day on the baseball ground of a large city the players of one team were shouting opprobrium at one of their opponents when the who has a good opinion of himself, took a hand, calling across the diamond to the manager of the disorderly players:
"Mr. Billings, Mr. Billings! In-

struct your men to cut out them personalities! Cut out them personall A shrill voice came from the fr

"Mr. Umpire, Mr. Umpire! Cut out them grammar! Cut out them grammar, I say!"

Our Rawr N' Yawk "R."

One of the worst specimens of lip the did you ask? who did you say? the abuse of the letter "r." emitted from its rightful place and put where it does not belong. Thus "giri' and "curl" and "hurt" become "goil and "coil" and "hoit," while "raw and "law" and "Jamaica" "Jamaiker." It is too much trouble to say this, that, them, these, those

So those words become die dat dee The hardest thing the teacher has to deal with is perversity, pupils who know how but will not use correct English. To them apparently verbal carelessness is attractive. They seem to resent good English, to identify it look upon it as too stiff, stilted, bookish and formal for ordinary use. Often a boy on the playground will address a teacher correctly and then turn and shout at a comrade in the class them as dudes and mollycoddles

if they speak correctly. In order to demonstrate virility they resort to And this sort of revolt against good hink it is her, I didn't know you was English is not by any means consoling. Some girls are fond of demonstrating informality in the same way, and it

> Slang seems to be the wit of the seems to be perennial with those who

## CHICORY AS A BEVERAGE

terate of coffee? And has it not been wittingly use the mixture. They are sent to the pillory and the stock to be prejudiced because it is the dog with jeered at? Just ask the pure foodite! But perhaps you do not know all here is to know about chicory.

the reason for its popularity as a beverage and adulterant. About one hundred and sixty years ago some Holland coffee dealers induced by the growing demand and high price of coffee practised sophistication for the usual end -pelf. They discovered that chicory root, roasted and ground, answered their purpose better than any other substance, not merely because it was not easily detected, but also because the mixture really was superior to coffee alone. The secret was carefully guarded, but became publicly, or at east more widely, known about the

In Brownsville the only English the beginning of the last century. At the time the great Napoleonic blockade made coffee, tea and cocoa almost unprocurable and led to exaccustomed did the people become and even the best data are during the blockade to the use of chicory, either mixed with coffee or in the pure form, that in the piping times of a small quantity of chicary to good peace that follo d they continued to demand it. The result is that upon the Continent its place now is fixed as firmly as that of tea, coffee or

In the century that has passed since the blockade, chicory has not to the rank of a fourth beverage, being protected from sophistication by board incorrect sentences and call upon European food laws in an equal de- will soon absorb water and sink, stall pupils to point out the errors. But gree with the three other great bev- ing the water a handsome brown many feel toward this method as the erages.

lady felt when she entered a room and |

T the word "chicory" every one | accustomed to it maintain that a blend pricks up his ears or sniffs de- of two or three parts of good coffee risively, for is it not the adul-to one of chicory is superior to coffee alone. Americans, however, do not the bad name. Yet the simple mixture of pure chicory with good coffee, even when dishonestly sold for coffee alons, seems more wholesome than the imi-A glance at its history will reveal tation coffees composed of only wheat or than dried coffee grounds re-aromatized by chemical methods and sold in pound packages with fancy Since people demand chicory there

seems little reason for the outo? against it, provided it be sold under its own name, or, if mixed with coffee, he fact be stated by the dealer upon his package. To persons who are not aware that the true flavor of coffee is dependent upon its aromatic, voistile oil, and who measure strength by bitterness, the substitution of chicory can bring no disappointment; but them. They should buy each separately or buy the mixture as such

From the standpoint of health, the case does not seem clearly against chicory, since much of the argume against it is unaccompanied by from the objection of unfairness. From the opinion of experts the maxture of coffee was improving, since it reduced the well known nervous action of the latter; when used with cheaper grades, however, the reverse was frue, prob-

Any one in the habit of purchasing only held the field against all other ground coffee may determine for him coffee adulterants, but even has risen self whether it contains chaory is dropping a pinch of the suspected aff cle in a glass of cold water. coffee will remain upon the surface for hours and even days without change

adulterated largely.

## lieves in it. Nor about the League of Nations; he does not believe in it. The big subject of the hour is the "present Senator Fernald of Maine, talking to the writer, said that the world, all of it within the boundaries of civiliza-